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A Catalogue of the Egyptian Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Since the first donations of Egyptian artefacts to the Fitzwilliam Museum, including most notably the sarcophagus lid of Rameses III donated in 1823, its ancient Egyptian holdings have grown steadily. This collection, now one of the most important in Britain, was catalogued for the first time by Sir Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis Budge (1857–1934) of the British Museum's department of antiquities. Budge was a leading authority on ancient Egypt and had himself acquired several pieces for the museum in Egypt in 1886-7. The collection as listed in this 1893 publication included 577 objects: sarcophagi, coffins, canopic jars, mummies, scarabs, sculptures, and other decorative objects. Budge provided transcriptions and translations of the hieroglyphs that appear on the objects with his descriptions of each item. Although the collection has been augmented by many further gifts and purchases, Budge's catalogue remains a valuable record of the collection in the late Victorian period.
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A Catalogue of the Egyptian Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Ernest Alfred Wallace Budge
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EGYPTIAN COLLECTION
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FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.
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FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM

CAMBRIDGE

BY

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ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES, BRITISH MUSEUM.

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1893

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DEDICATED TO

JOHN PEILE, LITT.D.,
MASTER OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

A MARK OF GRATITUDE AND REGARD.
PREFACE.

The collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum has been formed by donations from Members of the University of Cambridge and others, and by purchases made by the Syndics. The valuable mummy and coffin of Pa-kep, presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the granite cover of the Sarcophagus of Rameses III., by Belzoni, the granite sarcophagus of Hunefer, a scribe, by Messrs Hanbury and Waddington, and the coffins of Nesi-pa-ur-shefi by Messrs Yorke and Leake of Trinity College, give to this collection, though numerically small, an importance possessed by no other of the same size. During the last six years a considerable number of smaller but typical objects have been added to the collection. In December 1886, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Swainson, Master of Christ's College, informed me while in Egypt that a sum of £100 had been voted by the University for the purchase of Egyptian antiquities and asked me to expend this money as advantageously as possible. With the permission of Dr Edward A. Bond, C.B., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, I did so, and purchased as large a number of good specimens of classes of objects which I knew to be unrepresented in the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum as the funds placed at my disposal would allow. These were exhibited at a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in May 1887, when I gave some account of them and submitted a list which was afterwards printed in the Reporter of May 17, 1887, No. 686. This attempt to fill up gaps in the collection was continued by the Rev. Greville J. Chester, who in 1890 and 1891 presented to the Fitzwilliam
PREFACE.

Museum a considerable number of miscellaneous objects which have helped to make the Egyptian collection more representative. The expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money would now make it a valuable instrument for teaching purposes, and as complete as any collection without constant Government support, in the past or present, can hope to be. It is greatly to be hoped that every opportunity of adding typical objects to this collection will be embraced, for the prices paid for good Egyptian antiquities increases yearly by leaps and bounds, and a time must soon come, if, indeed, it has not already arrived, when institutions with limited means which have chiefly to be spent in antiquities other than Egyptian, will be unable to compete against wealthy collectors and dilettanti.

The usual plan of inserting long notes and historical and archaeological dissertations among the descriptions of objects in the Catalogue has not been followed, for both Prof. J. H. Middleton and I thought it better to give these in the form of chapters distinct from the Catalogue. These chapters are published in a separate volume by the Cambridge University Press entitled "The Mummy: Chapters on Egyptian Funereal Archaeology." The summary of Egyptian history and the list of the cartouches of the principal kings from Mena to Decius, may be of service to those who use both works.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.
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LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BENEFACTORS TO
THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM FROM WHOM
ADDITIONS TO THE EGYPTIAN COLLEC-
TION HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Mummy and coffins of Pa-kep, a water carrier at
   Thebes, about B.C. 500.

2. Giovanni Battista Belzoni.
   Granite cover of the sarcophagus of Rameses III.,
   King of Egypt, B.C. 1200.

3. H. B. Brady, Esq., F.R.S.
   A wooden sepulchral chest for holding ushabtiu
   figures.

   A miscellaneous collection of Egyptian antiquities,
   consisting of beads, amulets, ushabtiu figures, and
   other objects in faience, scarabs, vases in stone
   and earthenware, etc., etc.

5. J. Willis Clark, M.A., Trinity College.
   Bronze figure of Isis suckling Horus.

6. Dr Edward Daniel Clarke, Trinity College.
   Inscribed basalt plinth from a statue of Psammeti-
   chus, an officer who lived during the reign of
   Amasis II., B.C. 550.
7. A. Hanbury, Esq., and His Excellency M. H. Waddington, B.A., Trinity College.
   A granite sarcophagus of Hunefer, a scribe, about B.C. 400.

   Two porcelain plaques and head of a bronze uræus.

   Coffins of Nesi-pa-ur-shef, a scribe in the temple of Ámen-Rā at Thebes, about B.C. 1500.

    A limestone stele in the shape of a door of a tomb.

    A collection of faience figures, etc.

12. The Hon. George Townshend.
    A mummy and coffin of an unknown person.

13. His Excellency M. H. Waddington and A. Hanbury, Esq.
    Granite sarcophagus of Hunefer, a scribe, about B.C. 400.

    A limestone pyramidion from Thebes.

    Coffins of Nesi-pa-ur-Shef, a scribe in the temple of Ámen-Rā, at Thebes, about B.C. 1500.